

# [Figurative language](https://assignbuster.com/figurative-language/)

[Literature](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/literature/), [Drama](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/literature/drama/)

Figurative Language \* Poets use figurative language such as metaphor, simile, personification and anomatopeia, to express ideas or feelings. \* Poets use metaphors to compare two apparently unlike things without using the words like, as, then, or resembles. The sky is a patchwork quilt \* Poets use similes to make such comparisons using connection words as in the sky is a patchwork of quilt. \* Personification is a language that attributes human qualifications to non-human things as in the wind danced in the trees \* Onomatopoeia is the use of the word those sound imitates its meaning. Ex: buzz, hiss, thud, and sizzle \* Imagery is a descriptive language poets use to create word pictures or images. Images are enhanced by sensory language which provides details related to the senses. Types of poetry \* Narrative-tells story that has the same literary elements, such as character, plot, stings, as works of prose fiction. Ballads, epics, and verse romances are three types of narrative poems. \* Dramatic- uses techniques of drama to represent the speech of one or more characters in verse form \* Lyric- expresses the thoughts and feelings of a single speaker, sonnets, odes, elegies, and haiku are four types of lyric poem. Elements \* Meter- the regular pattern of stressed (1) and unstressed (2) syllables in a poetic line \* Foot- unit of rhythm Most common English feet Tamb ^/ Trochee /^ spandee // (Around) (Broken) (Airship) Dactyl /^^ anapest /^ (Argument) (Understand) \* Number of feet per line Monometer 1 foot dimeter 2 feet timeter 3 feet Tetrameter 4 feet pentameter 5 feet \* Stanzas- groups of poetic lines can be formally or informally organized and can run for many lines or just one Couplet-2 lines tercet- 3 lines Quatrain-4 lines sestet-6 lines Sound devices \* Rhyme-repetition of sounds at the end of words: top and drop \* Alliteration-repetition of initial consonant sounds: weak and weary \* Consonance-repetition of final consonant sounds: pull and fall \* Assonance- repetition of similar vowel sounds; low and low \* Onomatopoeia-use of word that sound like what it means \* Paradox-statement, idea, or situation that seems contradictory, but actually expresses a truth: “ more things change, the more they stay the same" \* Paraphrasing- restating in your own words what someone else has said or written. Paraphrase retains the meaning but is usually simpler